

Here that I will see it again." This belief, he admitted, was based solely on a hunch. It is known, however, that the story was questioned by the authorities very recently.

One set of the authorities not yet explained was the recalling of Henry Stevens, who was telegraphed to come here from La Vallette. He was questioned for more than fifteen minutes, and allowed to collect. From all this can be learned the questions put to him were not important, and there appears to have been no particular reason why he should have been sent for. He appears, for the present at least, the one person more or less directly connected with the case, who has what might be regarded as a perfect alibi against the law to withhold service of a warrant. As soon as the Grand Jury indicates the officers have to make an arrest, Mr. Beckman was told that in the course of the day Joseph E. Stricker, Prosecutor of Middlesex county, had declared himself out of the case. He said: "I have no comment to make further than that Mr. Stricker has not so informed me. I won't believe that story until I hear it from Mr. Stricker."

#### Prosecutors Seem at Odds.

Notwithstanding the statement there is considerable contention between the two prosecutors, Mr. Stricker asserting that it is up to his colleague from Somerset county to make an arrest and Mr. Beckman holding it is the part of wisdom to proceed slowly.

Until Beckman's action to-day in going before the Grand Jury it had been presumed that a summary arrest would be made before an indictment was sought. In that case it might have been possible to bring about the release of those arrested by application for a writ of habeas corpus.

The finding of an indictment, however, forestalls habeas corpus proceedings. It is felt, too, that there is not the slightest likelihood of those under suspicion taking flight, and that there would be no advantage gained by premature action in making an arrest, though it has been held that an arrest would open the mouths of some of the people who have proved reluctant to talk.

Today's activity of the prosecutors and detectives took on various forms. Rumors of a pending arrest spread through the morning papers. The first arrived at the local courthouse. It was learned early that Barbara Tough, a servant in the Hall household, is to be recalled for questioning to correct some discrepancies.

Prosecutor Beckman, although unusually cheerful and exceptionally loquacious, in his statement this afternoon to newspaper men, said only: "There is no arrest contemplated on this day. We have made considerable progress to-day and can say truthfully that we are certainly not standing still."

Beckman, this afternoon, brought out the garments worn by the slain couple the night they were killed, and permitted the reporters to make an inspection of them. They are still in charge of the Middlesex prosecutor. With them the little blue dress with gold and red initial "D," which was bought for the rector by Mrs. Mills.

It has been reported that the clasp was buried with Hall, but it was in the prosecutor's office today.

#### Clothing Worn by Mrs. Mills.

The clothing worn by Mrs. Mills was of cheap material and consisted of a blue lawn dress with small red polka dots, a blue velvet turban, black silk stockings, tan low shoes, and underwear. She wore no jewelry and had no trinkets with her.

The blood stains on the clothing were all about the neck of the dress, in front on the undergarment, halfway down to the waist, and on the inside of the hem of the velvet turban. The turban had no bullet hole and the stain of blood was only inside the hem and not inside the lining. Mrs. Mills wore also a heavy brown woolen scarf, in the pocket of which is a small powder puff. The scarf is also heavily bloodstained.

The rector's clothing consisted of a plain dark gray worsted suit, soft white shirt and stiff collar, white Panama hat with round crown, white tie, black socks and black shoes. The shirt and collar were heavily bloodstained about the neck and the collar. The white shirt had three buttons missing from the collar. The coat was bloodstained between the shoulders and marked with red soil similar to that where the bodies were found. The back, where all the stains were, had three buttons missing from the collar. It may have been that he was referring to the disappearance of a letter from Mrs. Mills. It was not long after this that the house was searched the last time. There was a switch attached to the main telephone wire downstairs that would have enabled any one sitting at the rector's desk to disconnect the extension upstairs and of course the conversation could have been overheard by any one at the main telephone.

The rector's suit of underwear was also bloodstained on the back and near the neck band. The white necktie with its gold engraved clasp was unstained, but the shirt had blood on the back of the coat was about a foot in diameter. The rubber heels of the black shoes worn by the rector also had a quantity of red soil on them. The white Panama hat was undented and unstained.

The story of Edwin Carpenter, cousin of Mrs. Hall, who checked up to-day and several discrepancies were found as against the story told by Miss Mills. Ople, who lives next door to the Mills home in Carman street. Mr. Carpenter denied reports that he had seen the rector's home and to the church study on the afternoon of the day the bodies were discovered and took a considerable amount of the rector's private papers. He said that he had merely come to the Hall home to get some vestments in which the rector was to be buried.

Now the story told is that about 3 o'clock that afternoon, when Mrs. Addison Clarke and her husband were at the home of Mrs. Mills with Charlotte, Carpenter drove up in a small car resembling a Ford sedan and, according to Miss Ople, he and Mrs. Clarke drove off toward the church, returning a short time later. In Mrs. Clarke's hand was the key of the church, Miss Ople says, and she is sure that neither Mr. Carpenter nor Mrs. Clarke carried any bundle that could have been the rector's vestments.

#### How Stories Disagree.

Mr. Clarke told Miss Ople, she said, that his wife and Mr. Carpenter had gone to the church to get some private papers belonging to the rector, and nothing was said about getting any vestments.

Mr. Carpenter did not drive his own car that afternoon, Miss Ople said, and instead of the green Mercer car he owned he was driving a small sedan car, and one Miss Ople had never seen him use before. This fact has not yet been explained by Carpenter.

Carpenter, however, denied that he had taken any letters or papers, either from the Hall home or from the church, that afternoon or since, and stated positively that the only things he did take from the Hall home were the vestments to give to the undertaker. Against this statement, Miss Ople said positively yesterday: "I saw Mrs. Clarke and Mr. Carpenter when they returned from the church in the small car, and Mrs. Clarke had the key of the church with her, carrying it in her hand. I saw no bundle or anything that could have been any vestments, nor any other package."

Charlotte Mills was asked today whether Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and Mr. Carpenter were at the Mills home that afternoon, and admitted they were. She said she did not tell the Prosecutor's office that they had come to her home in search of certain letters and papers, and added that she knew nothing of any letters or letters at that time. The papers in question she knows nothing about, she said.

Another minor phase of the case fell down today as it was announced by William D. Danbury and Paul E.

#### Edwards Says He Won't Interfere in Hall Case

GOV. EDWARD I. EDWARDS, talking yesterday to newspaper men in his office in Jersey City, made it clear that he had no intention of interfering with the investigation of the Hall-Mills murder in New Brunswick. He said that any move to replace the present investigators would have to be made by Justice Charles Parker of the Supreme Court, who is empowered by law to do so if he sees fit.

Gov. Edwards added that he did not intend to answer the letter of Timothy N. Pfeiffer, attorney for Mrs. Hall, who asked that he take a hand in the case, because, he said: "Mr. Pfeiffer gave the letter to the newspapers before I saw it, and I never answer such letters."

Wing, attorneys for Pearl Bohmer, now charged with incontinuity and perjury that the girl had recanted her story that her father, Nick Bohmer, held for incest, had attacked her on many occasions in a period covering several years. The attorney's estate the yesterday the girl sent for her sister, Mrs. May Conway, and told her that she had lied about the alleged attacks.

Accordingly the attorneys swore out a writ of habeas corpus which is returnable to-morrow before Judge Peter F. Daly here, and it is possible that Bohmer and his daughter will be brought into the limelight through their own domestic troubles. Raymond Schneider, Pearl's sweetheart, is in the same jail here with her, facing a charge of perjury and one of impairing the morals of the girl.

The Mills announced this afternoon that they have again placed their affairs under the management of Miss Florence North, the woman investigator, who was recently discredited with the family when the letters of Mills were turned over to her for investigation purposes and she permitted them to be published. According to Charlotte and James Mills, the whole matter was a misunderstanding and they are convinced that Miss North is working in their interest. She will continue in the case as the representative of the Mills.

Julius Braun, Hungarian sleuth, who volunteered his services to the Mills family and worked among the Hungarians here for several days, has returned to New York and evidently has given up his share of the investigation. Now, the Mills family, Charlotte and her father, are both outspoken in their belief that the perpetrator of the murder will not be found.

The girl and her father both made several statements to that effect and feel nothing will ever be done to apprehend the murderer or their accomplices. This view is not shared by others here, however, and the entire town to-day was on the qui vive awaiting the reported arrest.

The much interviewed Mills added a new note to the chronicles of his unhappiness to-day by declaring: "If I had known that they were in love with each other, I would have kept quiet. I have let Hall have her. Then there would have been no murder."

#### Mrs. Mills's Last Letter.

Much has been said of the last letter that Mrs. Mills wrote to Hall and the statement has been reiterated that probably this letter never reached him. It is understood now that the authorities have been told that this letter was found in a small starch box in the basement of the church, which, presumably was the secret post office of the pair. It was found by a woman member of the church who was regarded as the close friend of one of the couple, but thought, nevertheless, to be jealous of Mrs. Mills. This woman, according to the story, took the letter to Mrs. Hall on the day of the murder. It is known positively that the woman was at the Hall home in the afternoon of that Thursday.

Hall, according to Mrs. Hall's statement, was away in the afternoon, returning home for family dinner. It was found he was home the day after the murder. He was wearing a white shirt and a white tie, and a white Panama hat. He was wearing a white shirt and a white tie, and a white Panama hat. He was wearing a white shirt and a white tie, and a white Panama hat.

It may have been that he was referring to the disappearance of a letter from Mrs. Mills. It was not long after this that the house was searched the last time. There was a switch attached to the main telephone wire downstairs that would have enabled any one sitting at the rector's desk to disconnect the extension upstairs and of course the conversation could have been overheard by any one at the main telephone.

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#### Halls Seemed Loving Pair at Maine Resort

Rector Probably Got Mail Under Another Name.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Oct. 20.—The Rev. Edward W. Hall and Mrs. Hall were at the little Woodlawn Inn at Islesford from August 1 to 23 this year, the sixth consecutive season that they had passed at the resort. The rector's private papers were found on Mount Desert Island. The Mills lived quietly and like the other visitors spent much of their time on all day outings. All reports of the rector's life agree that they appeared to be more than ordinarily congenial couple, passing a large part of their time together.

James R. Dwyer, village postmaster at Islesford and also proprietor of the modest Woodlawn Inn in which the Hall had passed their summers, was asked whether the murdered rector had displayed any particular interest in the arrival of the daily mail boat. He replied that he was not even as much interested as the average guest.

Mrs. Arthur Clement, postmistress at Seal Harbor, did not know the Halls and had no recollection of their having received mail at her office. Her assistant, Mrs. Roger Haynes, had been in charge of the general delivery mail all season and was equally certain that she had not delivered any mail to a Rev. Mr. Hall. The Seal Harbor office is small and it is improbable that any clerkman would call for mail more than once without being noticed. The inference is that if Hall received mail at the Seal Harbor office he received it in a name other than his own.

#### Hurdy-Gurdy Monkey Robs House and Scampers Away With Master

Mrs. Anne Hensler heard a noise in the bedroom early yesterday while she was washing the breakfast dishes in the kitchen of her apartment at 438 Anderson avenue, Cliffside, N. J. She went into the room and saw a little monkey with a red cap sitting on her dresser staring at himself in the mirror. He did not seem to be particularly well pleased with what he saw because he was chattering angrily and shaking his fist at his reflection.

Mrs. Hensler rushed at the monkey with her broom and cried "Scat!" and the chattering little animal scatted with vigor and promptitude. He scatted rapidly out of the bedroom and into the living room, and then out of a window and "wn a drain pipe" it was not until he was half way down that Mrs. Hensler, looking from the window,

saw that he carried something in his hand and had something else around his neck. She rushed into the street, but the monkey had jumped to the seat of a horse drawn hurdy gurdy, the driver had whipped up and vanished around the corner.

When Mrs. Hensler returned to the house she discovered that the monkey had carried away with him her pocketbook containing \$12 in cash and a photograph of her eighteen-year-old daughter in a bathing suit, and around his neck he had worn away a string of imitation pearls valued at \$25.

The police were not able to trace the hurdy-gurdy.

## FRENCH HAIL FALL OF LLOYD GEORGE

'France Hopes Never to See You Again,' Cries the Paris 'Matin.'

#### GERMANS SHOW REGRET

Say When Paris Rejoices Berlin Has No Ground for Glee.

PARIS, Oct. 20 (Associated Press).—The dominating note in the French press comment on the fall of Lloyd George is that the change will make negotiations for the settlement of Europe's problems easier. The majority of papers look upon it as a victory for France.

Andre Tardieu, writing in the *Echo de Paris*, however, advises care in passing judgment. "It will be the vogue of the moment, no doubt, to say that the departure of Lloyd George is a success for France," he says, "but prudent people will take time to judge."

The *Matin* hopes France never again will see Lloyd George, saying: "He leaves the British Empire dislocated, scattered and disintegrated. He leaves Europe disarticulated, torn and disintegrated. He destroyed in play the most noble things that exist among peoples—friendship, honesty and confidence. He has reestablished the old balance of power among nations that had been, it was thought, discarded for good and all. Lloyd George, France hopes never to see you again!"

The *Journal* warns the French people against counting upon a complete change in the British policy, and says: "All we can hope for is that the new men will strive to solve the problems in a conciliatory spirit instead of seeking the elements of continual division."

The *Homme Libre* says: "Franco-British relations had reached an acute and painful point. With another than Lloyd George there cannot fail to be an improvement."

Gustave Hervé, editor of the *Victoire*, giving a sigh of relief, says: "Lloyd George is finally overthrown. Now, perhaps, it will be possible to proceed seriously to the reconstruction and pacification of Europe."

The *Reclaire* thinks Lloyd George's great mistake was in not understanding that the interests of France and Britain are closely connected. "As a result," it adds, "he prepared the revenge of all the vanguard of the world. Our Government had the approval of the entire country when at Chankai it separated its cause from that of England."

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (Associated Press).—Commenting on the resignation of Lloyd George the morning newspapers unanimously point out that Great Britain's future and the policy of her Government are matters of vital importance to Germany.

Summing up what appears to be the general impression, the *Boersen Zeitung* says: "We cannot yet judge what influence the turn of affairs in Great Britain will have on our situation, but it is clear that the uncertainty now prevailing in the British political situation will have an unfavorable influence upon the immediate future of the separation policy."

Another general impression is voiced by the *Local-Anzeiger*, which says: "Lloyd George's resignation means at the bottom a fresh triumph for Poincaré. Paris will rejoice to be rid of him, and numerous experiences have taught us that when Paris rejoices Berlin has no ground for glee."

Rowe, Oct. 23 (Associated Press).—"Not only the dictator of England but the dictator of Europe," says the *Message*, "expresses the hope that the crisis in England may lead to the formation of a Government saving the more stable policy than that of the Lloyd George Government, which 'changed from day to day.'"

On the other hand the *Pease*, organ of former Premier Nitti, says the crisis will not permanently affect Mr. Lloyd George, who remains, it declares, the leading exponent of the policy aiming at European reconstruction.

#### LLOYD GEORGE HONOR LIST SPURS CURIOSITY

Families of Cabinet Members Begin Moving Households.

LONDON, Oct. 20 (Associated Press).—One of a British Premier's privileges is to issue a list of honorees when his Government retires. All England is interested in the list of honorees that the former followers who succeeded.

The families of Lloyd George, Austen Chamberlain and Baron Lee already have begun packing to make way for new occupants. Lloyd George will retire to a country house he has just finished building close to his favorite golf links at Churt, near Hindhead, Surrey.

#### PAISH ASCRIBES BLAME TO COALITION CABINET

Says Bonar Law's Whole Course Is Uncertain.

Sir George Paish, British economic expert, editor of the *Statist*, and, in wartime, adviser to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, arrived yesterday by the Cunarder Aquitania, from Southampton, with some reflections on the fall of the Lloyd George regime.

All the blame should not fall on the little Welsh Premier, said Sir George, but should be borne by all the members of his Cabinet. He went on: "What will be done next no one knows definitely. Whether the Conservatives will go before the people for a general election, as I believe they will, may not be decided for a time. It is better an absolute Conservative or an absolute Liberal Government rather than an attempt at coalition. The coalition movement can have no policy save that determined by circumstances that arise from time to time."

LONDON, Oct. 20 (Associated Press).—Andrew Bonar Law in a message to an evening newspaper confirmed his intention to advise King George to immediately dissolve Parliament, and added that this fact would give ample time to deal with the Irish question, or whether general elections would be held immediately and the Irish legislation left to the new Parliament.

Edith, plan will be practicable, the only point being that ratification of the Irish treaty must be effected before December 1. While ever course is adopted the Marquis of Salisbury, on behalf of the die hards, has made a similar promise, so there is no party in the House of Commons that is likely to offer any hindrance to the speedy ratification of the Irish treaty, it is effect.

No general election for many years has presented such unpredictable problems for solution. One of the chief political reviews declared that it will turn upon the simple question of for

against Lloyd George, and therefore will be a purely personal contest. There is no great question now before the country for the electorate to decide, and from the slight indication already afforded, the ex-Premier, who is in a great fighting mood, seems to turn the whole contest on the personal equation.

Political circles consider it will be interesting to watch and see how far the Conservative electorate will follow the Bonar Law Ministry in throwing off allegiance to Lloyd George and whether his powerful lieutenant, Lord Balfour, Lord Birkenhead, Austen Chamberlain, Sir Robert Horne and others who followed their chief into the wilderness will be able to maintain the somewhat anomalous position at conservative adherents of a nominally liberal chief, or whether they gradually will drift back into the regular Unionist fold.

The press was very busy to-day in forming a new Cabinet for Bonar Law. The speculations of the newspapers showed there was no lack of able men for a new administration. There was general agreement that Stanley Baldwin would be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Curzon the Foreign Secretary, but in other respects there was agreement only on the names of leading men—Charles Amory, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Selborne, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, Sir George Younger, and others—but not on the posts they would fill.

The most interesting suggestion, which has been advanced with a considerable air of authority, is that Lord Carson, the former Ulster leader, will be the new Lord Chancellor. This would prove a very interesting appointment by reason of the fact that Lord Carson, a strong anti-Free State man, would replace Viscount Birkenhead, who has been an ardent supporter of the Irish treaty. Finquany would be added to the situation because of the fact that the former close friendship between the two men was cooled because of their divergent views on Ireland.

#### Latest Picture of Lloyd George



Photographed as he and Mrs. Lloyd George were leaving Euston station for Manchester, where the ex-Prime Minister made his now famous speech on October 14, referring to going "into the wilderness" if the Conservatives bolted. This photograph was received by The New York Herald from its London bureau last evening.

## BONAR LAW SELECTS NEW CABINET MEMBERS

Continued from First Page.

hundreds of thousands of taxpayers upon charity as at present.

If these two tendencies persist, a general election is sure to see a bitter fight between the two old comrades.

Bitter Fight Foreseen.

If Lloyd George makes good the threats of fight contained in his utterances to-day, it will mean he will be found leading a bitter opposition across the divide and desert of European politics. He will have to fight a bitter fight to that event he may attach enough of his former Coalition support and enough grudging assent by Labor and Liberal members to make the Government's majority uncertain.

In the city to-day, among the Bonar Law supporters and elsewhere, the change was welcomed enthusiastically. A suggested slogan for the new Government is "Peace, prosperity and no damned reform," the pacific part of which means the cultivation of good relations with America and France. Most persons say the Prime Minister designate will agree to that. In the first place, he wants to be friendly with the United States, and if France proves obstructive to the other plank of the platform—prosperity to be attained through the restoration of normal European trade—Mr. Bonar Law will prove less reluctant than was Mr. Lloyd George to break definitely with the old ally.

He probably will go even further than Mr. Lloyd George in pursuit of friendship with America. His last threat to France was that Great Britain would turn to a policy of debt repayment from European affairs. All his supporters insist that this former Canadian as a good business man is committed firmly to a policy of debt repayment and the cultivation of American confidence. It was insisted to-day that the policy toward the British debt to the United States will remain unchanged regardless of who may be the next Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is certain, however, that Sir Robert Horne will not head the British mission to Washington to discuss the war debt. It is feared his successor will not be able to sail until October 20, as Sir Robert planned.

The last third of the slogan mentioned above means a sort of Tory paradise, where an Englishman's home, and again an Englishman's home, and the workingman's club. It means the abandonment of expensive regulatory and sumptuary taxation schemes, the sending of snoots around to assure the collection of various forms of revenue and the execution of the miscellaneous regulations for business now prevalent in Ireland.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who is the die hard, Col. Grettton, is also the head of the great firm of Bass.

Will Advise Dissolution.

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## LLOYD GEORGE FREE FOR GREATEST FIGHT

Continued from First Page.

by the Unionist party. Thus instead of the two original parties there now are four, with the Labor party making the fifth. There no longer will be an Irish party, which for so many years during the great home rule agitation was able to dominate the Westminster Parliament by throwing its seventy members to whichever side it chose.

With the five separate parties it is clear that no single party can form a big enough bloc to carry on a Government not aided by further alliances. It has to be remembered that the whole of the electoral machinery and the funds of the Conservative party belong to the rebellious younger section of that group. Mr. Lloyd George is credited with intentions to create a center party. This would necessitate the creation also of new party machinery and party funds, for the former Premier has no such funds or machinery at present at his disposal.

WEDGEWOOD PREDICTS LABOR PARTY TRIUMPH

Finds American Class Lines Flimsy.

An opportunity for the British Labor party to emerge from the coming general election second only to the Conservatives and the termination of the fight between these two parties in a Labor Government was the interpretation placed on the resignation of Lloyd George by Col. Josiah C. Wedgewood, M. P., and vice-president of the British Labor party, who arrived in New York yesterday.

Col. Wedgewood said the most important immediate question was whether Bonar Law would dissolve Parliament to test the strength of his party with the electorate or whether he would rely on the present Parliament. He went on: "If Bonar Law should dissolve Parliament and new elections should take place I expect the new Parliament to be made up as follows: 53 Liberals, 70 Coalition members and 160 Laborites. This will give the Conservatives a majority of thirty members, and with such a majority they will be able to accomplish little."

Col. Wedgewood reviewed the achievements and aims of the British Labor party at its night meeting in Cooper Union under the auspices of the American Labor party. The English Labor party has an advantage over such a party in America. Col. Wedgewood thought, "because in Great Britain the people are homogeneous and class distinctions are permanent."

In the United States the various groups of peoples are jealous of each other and here each man looks forward to being a boss later on or to seeing "his son a university professor."

RED ARMY 15 MILES FROM VLADIVOSTOK

American and British Marines Land to Guard Consulates.

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (Associated Press).—The Far Eastern Red Army is within fifteen miles of Vladivostok, according to a dispatch received here from China.

VLADIVOSTOK, Oct. 20 (Associated Press).—American and British marines were landed here to-day to guard the consulates of the two nations.

The Legislative Assembly of the Primor Government has refused to accept responsibility for the protection of foreigners. Gen. Dietrichs ordered all civilians to leave Vladivostok for China. Ships are being commandeered for the conveyance of the evacuating inhabitants. The Japanese command here has moved his headquarters aboard a transport.

[Recent dispatches have indicated that the capture of Vladivostok by the Soviet army of the Far Eastern Republic was imminent.]

TOKIO, Oct. 20 (Associated Press).—Terror reigns in Vladivostok as the completion of Japanese evacuation approaches, which is announced for October 26. The Japanese commander is endeavoring to arrange with the victorious Red army of the China Government to take over the city peacefully.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (Associated Press).—Consul Winslow at Vladivostok has advised the State Department of the landing of a small detachment of American marines for the protection of the American consulate, because of lawlessness. Several bandits recently held up the Japanese consul at Vladivostok, and officials here said they believed armed protection for the American consulate was a wise precaution.

BARON BURIAN DEAD.

VIENNA, Oct. 20 (Associated Press).—Baron Stephan Burian von Rajecz, who was Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister from April, 1918, until just before the armistice, was found dead of heart disease.

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## UNEARTH PLOT TO KILL CHANCELLOR WIRTH

One Conspirator Says Further Murders Were Planned.

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (Associated Press).—Supplementing a remark by Herr Loebe, president of the Reichstag, in to-day's

debate on the motion to extend President Ebert's term until 1923, the Reichstag issued a communication asserting it is in possession of "concrete information" to the effect that an attempt is being plotted on the life of Chancellor Wirth.